

HOR

The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the horizon laugh'd to see the joyous light. *Dryden.*
When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the horizon
on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating
mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror
that rises from such a prospect. *Addison's Spectator.*
HORIZON'TAL. *adj.* [horizontal, French, from horizon.]
1. Near the horizon.
As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.
An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed horizontal
about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. *Brown.*
The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height
is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined
to a horizontal line in a given angle? *Arbutnot on Coins.*
HORIZON'TALLY. *adv.* [from horizontal.] In a direction par-
allel to the horizon.
As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float
above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie
superficially, or almost horizontally unto it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them
horizontally with celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*
HORN. *n. f.* [horn, Gothick; horn, Saxon; horn, Dutch.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some
gaminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.
No beast that hath horns hath upper teeth. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Zelus rises through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toiles back his horns in vain. *Addison on Italy.*
All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of
horns in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain
periods of age. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.
The squire gan n'gher to approach,
And wind his horn under the cattle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*
There's a post come from my master, with his horn full of
good news. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The goddess to her crooked horn
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound. *Dryden.*
Fair Alcianus, and his youthful train,
With horns and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*
3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned
by poets.
She blest'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*
The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns. *Thomson.*
4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the
horns*, to repress one's ardour.
Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender horns of cockled snails. *Shakespeare.*
Audius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his horns again into the world,
Which were in hell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
5. A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold.
If I have horns to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakespeare.*
Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and horns for gain. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
7. HORN mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.
I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have
been horn mad. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
HORNB'AK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*
HORNFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
HORNB'AM. *n. f.* [horn and beam, Dutch, for tree, from the
hardness of the timber.]
It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are
placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, and
the outward shell of the fruit is winged. This tree was formerly
much used in hedges for wildernesses and oranges.
The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent
use. *Miller.*
HORNB'OOK. *n. f.* [horn and book.] The first book of children,
covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.
He teaches boys the hornbook. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*
Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordi-
nary road of the hornbook and primer. *Locke.*
To master John the English maid
A hornbook gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HOR

HORNED. *adj.* [from horn.] Furnished with horns.
As when two rams, stir'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock,
Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
O, that I were
Upon the hill of Bafan, to out-roar
The horned herd. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Thither all the horned host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*
Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatnels to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*
HORN'ER. *n. f.* [from horn.] One that works in horn, and sells
horns.
The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made
use of by horners, whereupon they shave their horns. *Grew.*
HORN'ET. *n. f.* [hornet, Saxon, from its horns.] A very
large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.
Silence, in times of fuff'ring, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a hornet's nest. *Dryden.*
Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Martin.*
I have often admired how hornets, that gather dry materials
for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue
their combs. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
HORN'FOOT. *n. f.* [horn and foot.] Hoofed.
Mad frantick man,
That did not only quake!
With hornfoot horses, and brags wheels,
Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*
HORN'OWL. *n. f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*
HORN'PIPE. *n. f.* [horn and pipe.] A county dance, danced
commonly to a horn.
A lusty tablere,
That to thee many a hornpipe play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser.*
There many a hornpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh.*
Let all the quicksilver 't the mine
Run t' the feet-veins, and refine
Your firckum jerkum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the hornpipe here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben. Jonson.*
Florida danced the Derbyshire hornpipe in the presence of
several friends. *Tatler, No. 106.*
HORNSTONE. *n. f.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*
HORNWORK. *n. f.* A kind of angular fortification.
HORN'Y. *adj.* [from horn.]
1. Made of horn.
2. Resembling horn.
He thought he by the brook of Cherith flood,
And saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton's Pa. Lgh.*
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the
same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above
its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure.
Rough are her ears, and broad her horny feet. *Dryd. Virg.*
The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of horny
substance. *Addison's Spectator.*
As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a
greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it horny, like parch-
ment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer
concrete. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
3. Hard as horn; callous.
Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. *Dryden's Æn.*
HOROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [horographie, Fr. *hora* and *graphein*.] An
account of the hours.
HOROLOGE. *n. f.* [horologium, Latin.] Any instrument that
HOROCLOCY. } tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-
glass.
'Tis evermore the prologue to his sleep;
He'll watch the horologe a double set, *Shakespeare's Othello.*
If drink rock not his cradle.
Before the days of Jerome there were horologies, that mea-
sured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called
clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammia. *Brown.*
HOROMETRY. *n. f.* [boremetrie, French; *hora* and *metron*.] The
art of measuring hours.
It is no easy wonder how the horometry of antiquity disco-
vered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
HOROSCOPE. *n. f.* [horoscope, French; *hora* and *skopein*.] The con-
figuration of the planets at the hour of birth.
How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless con-
junctions of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's
life, should not match and countervail that one horoscope or
conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drammond.*
A proportion of the horoscope unto the seventh house, or op-
posite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living natures. *Bacon.*
Him born beneath a boding horoscope,
His fire, the bear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryd. Juven.*
Where

HOR

The Greek names this the horoscope;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts;
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech's Manil.*
They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct,
and fell to drawing schemes of their own horoscopes in the same
dust they sprung out of. *Bentley's Sermons.*
HORRIBLE. *adj.* [horrible, French; horribilis, Lat.] Dread-
ful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.
No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be
fights that are horrible, because they excite the memory of
things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a per-
suation that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first
the most desirable, and the latter the most horrible to human
apprehension. *South's Sermons.*
HORRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from horrible.] Dreadfulness; hideous-
ness; terribleness; fearfulness.
HORRIBLY. *adv.* [from horrible.]
1. Dreadfully; hideously.
What hideous noise was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. To a dreadful degree.
The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and
virtue, horribly infects children. *Locke.*
HORRID. *adj.* [horridus, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.
Oh!
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the horrid may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing; in womens cant.
Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say. *Pope.*
3. Rough; rugged.
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dry.*
HORRIDNESS. *n. f.* [from horrid.] Hideousness; enormity.
A bloody deligner suborns his instrument to take away
such a man's life, and the confessor represents the horridness
of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*
HORRIFICK. *adj.* [horrificus, Latin.] Causing horror.
His jaws horrifick, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson's Summer.*
HORRIFONOUS. *adj.* [horrificus, Latin.] Sounding dread-
fully. *Diſt.*
HORROR. *n. f.* [horror, Latin; horreur, French.]
1. Terror mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of
fear and hate, both strong.
Over them sad horror, with grim hue,
Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
I have sapt full with horrors;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Doublets all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling horror in our souls we find. *Davies.*
Me damp horror chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton.*
Deep horror seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confess. *Dryden.*
2. Gloom; dreaminess.
Her gloomy preference saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*
3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes
an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shivering. *Quincy.*
All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause
the spirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in
some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepi-
dation and horror. *Bacon's Natural History.*
HORSE. *n. f.* [hors, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and car-
riage.
Duncan's horses, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse! *Shak. R. III.*
I would tell my horses, and buy ten more
Better than he. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
The face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man;
Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the horse
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course.
We call a little horse, such a one as comes not up to the size
of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily
to horses. *Locke.*

HOR

I took horse to the lake of Constance, which is formed by
the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*
2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination;
for horses, horsemens, or cavalry.
I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't came by? *Shak. Macb.*
The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thou-
sand horse and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their
landing.
If they had known that all the king's horse were quartered
behind them, their foot might very well have marched away
with their horse. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Th' Arcadian horse
With ill success engage the Latin force. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a horse to dry
linen on.
4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punish-
ment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.
5. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or
coarse: as, a horseface, a face of which the features are large
and indelicate.
To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horse.
He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such cart-
jades, and so furnished, as in good faith I thought with myself,
if that were thrift, I wist none of my friends or subjects ever
to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*
After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonzalvo, the
great captain, a gentleman proudly horsed and armed: Diego
de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who an-
swered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the
storm. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing.
Stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*
4. To cover a mare.
If you let him out to horse more mares than your own, you
must feed him well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HORSEBACK. *n. f.* [horse and back.] The feat of the rider;
the state of being on a horse.
I've seen the French,
And they can well on horseback. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
I saw them salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were
any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in
which notwithstanding he was on horseback. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
When mannikin Mevia, that two-handed whore
Affride on horseback hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
If your ramble was on horseback, I am glad of it, on ac-
count of your health. *Swift to Gay.*
HORSEBEAN. *n. f.* [horse and bean.] A small bean usually
given to horses.
Only the small horsebean is propagated by the plough. *Mort.*
HORSEBLOCK. *n. f.* [horse and block.] A block on which they
climb to a horse.
HORSEBOAT. *n. f.* [horse and boat.] A boat used in ferrying
horses.
HORSEBOY. *n. f.* [horse and boy.] A boy employed in dressing
horses; a stableboy.
Some horseboys, being awake, discovered them by the fire in
their matches. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
HORSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [horse and break.] One whose employ-
ment it is to tame horses to the saddle.
Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, horsebreakers, and
tamers of wild beasts. *Creech.*
HORSECHESNUT. *n. f.* [horse and chesnut.] A plant.
It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which con-
sist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with
two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike:
the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green
prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly
performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more
than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the lat-
ter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and strengthen-
ing the buds for the next year's shoots. *Miller.*
I may bring in the horsechesnut, which grows into a goodly
standard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HORSECOURSER. *n. f.* [horse and courser.] Junius derives it
from horse and cose, an old Scotch word, which signifies to
change; and it should therefore, he thinks, be writ horsecosefer.
The word now used in Scotland is horsecouper, to denote a
jockey, feller, or rather changer of horses. It may well be
derived from courser, as he that sells horses may be supposed to
course or exercise them.]
1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
2. A dealer in horses.
A servant to a horsecourser was thrown off his horse. *Wifem.*
A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon
condition